

## MANILA CLUB OF HAWAIIANS

### To Be Known as the Hui Aloha Club

For about three months the Americans in Manila who were formerly residents of the Hawaiian Islands, have been endeavoring to get together for the purpose of organizing a Hawaiian Club. Their labors were rewarded on Saturday night, when about 40 former residents of Hawaii got together and organized what is officially and unofficially known as Hui Aloha. The meeting was held at the American Club, and the following officers were elected: President, J. C. Lenhart; vice-president, C. B. Ripley; secretary, Charles McGuire; treasurer, Louis T. Grant. The executive committee consists of J. C. Lenhart, C. B. Ripley, Charles K. McGuire, Louis T. Grant, J. F. Kennedy, R. H. Rycroft, and T. M. Stack.

The object of the society is the promotion of social interests and the keeping alive of a bond of union between all the former residents of Hawaii now in the Philippines.

A committee consisting of Rycroft, J. F. Kennedy, Charles T. McGuire and T. M. Stack, was appointed to arrange a genuine Hawaiian luau. This glorification meeting will be held some time in August. Mr. Kennedy has located Makua, who is known as a first class pol pouter, and the committee has already gone to work with vim and snap to make the luau a success.

Great credit is due to the efforts of Messrs. J. C. Lenhart, Charlie Campbell, J. F. Kennedy, and R. H. Rycroft for the formation of the society. They have worked hard for along while in their efforts to get the Hawaiians together, and these efforts have been crowned with earned success.

The members enrolled are: J. C. Lenhart, C. B. Ripley, Charles K. McGuire, Louis T. Grant, J. F. Kennedy, R. H. Rycroft, T. M. Stack, J. A. Campbell, Nat Black, Wallace Trumble, C. Trumble, F. J. Cody, Joseph Hartman, H. Brown, Makua, G. J. Haakins, Wm. Gitt, J. E. Schubert, W. D. Potter, Dr. Lindlay, Volcano Marshall, Louis McGrew, P. Stanmore, B. Gardner, J. Miller, C. Macomber, T. Carney, C. A. Johnson, Capt. Lablond, J. Mathieu, S. L. Severson, Harry Wharton, A. L. Cook, F. L. Rieckenberg, W. O'Shea.

## SEWARD ON THE WAY TO HONOLULU

### First of Army Transports to Again Call for Coal at This Port.

The transports are to stop at Honolulu again and the first one to lay-over here should be along from Seattle in a few days.

Agent Beebe of the Globe Navigation Company received a telegram yesterday dated August 14th, and sent via San Francisco, stating that the transport Seward would sail from Seattle on August 16th and that she would call at Honolulu.

Sometime ago the department made a contract with the Globe Company to carry coal to this port for the transports and the Seward is the first one to receive instructions to call here since this contract was made.

She is bound for Manila and it is said will remain in the islands to do the inter-island transport work. She has recently been fitted out with a complete refrigerating plant for carrying meat in the inter-island work. There is a possibility that the Seward may stop at Guam on her way out to pick up the exiled Filipinos who have accepted the terms of the amnesty granted by the United States.

### Returns of Merchants' Fair.

At a meeting yesterday of the committee having in charge the recent Merchants' Fair, Chairman Helm submitted a report of the finances of the committee. According to the statement the total receipts from the sales of space and of the building amounted to \$2645, while the entire expenses reached the sum of \$2417.60, leaving a net profit of \$227.40. Consideration was given to the form of certificate of award which is to be given to the exhibitors adjudged worthy by the committee, and the committee will take further time to consider the subject.

### Improvements to America Maru.

The Jap steamer America Maru, which is expected to arrive here on Friday afternoon, underwent some improvements during her stay in San Francisco. Two new staterooms were added to the upper deck and they are among the most attractive quarters on the vessel. The Maru carries much of the heavy scenery to be used by the Nippon-Fire Theatrical Company during its tour of the Orient, but the members of the company are booked for the Korea.

### Kinzu Arrives at the Coast.

The steamer Kinzu of the Wilder steamship line took her time on the trip to the coast, where she is to undergo repairs. When she left Honolulu Captain Freeman stated that he would require about eight days for the trip, but he did not reach the coast until August 16th, having occupied ten days and four hours in making the passage.

## FAREWELL TO SAITO

### Consul and Wife Toasted by Colony.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

One of the most elaborate entertainments in the Japanese colony was the farewell dinner last evening to Consul and Madame Saito at the consulate. The dinner was served in a marquee on the rear lawn, the walls consisting of the banners of his country, while about the tent poles, vines, mums and flowers were wreathed and festooned, and the residence and grounds were decorated with flags and lanterns. The occasion for the dinner was a parting tribute to the consul, who, with Madame Saito, leaves for Japan on the America Maru next Saturday to enjoy a five-months' vacation, after eight years of service abroad.

It had been the intention of the colony to entertain the consul and Madame Saito at the Moana hotel, but he refused such a testimonial, as he expects to return in such a short time. There were 250 guests, including all of the leading business men of the colony in Hawaii, with their wives. After the dinner, Consul Saito in a very few words expressed his gratification of the pleasant relations which had existed between himself and the business community. He asked for his acting consul, Mr. Okabe, the assistance of the men present, and expressed the pleasure he would experience upon his return to Hawaii.

Mr. Shioda, the manager of the Keshin bank, on behalf of the business community, presented to Consul and Madame Saito a silver service, and on behalf of the ladies, Madame Saito, a number of handsome gifts. In the course of his remarks he wished them a pleasant journey. Mr. Iminishi of the Yokohama Specie Bank, proposed a toast to the healths of Consul and Madame Saito, which was drunk standing. Editor Soga of the Hawaii Shinbun, eulogized the work of the consul in behalf of the fire claimants. Prof. M. Scott made an address to Madame Saito, consisting principally of a poetical production, which elicited universal applause. Madame Saito responded gracefully, expressing her regret at leaving here and remarking what a pleasant life she had passed in Honolulu. Mr. Bigelow spoke of the friendly relations existing between the business men and the consul. It was very late before the guests dispersed.

## BELIEVES HE CAN CURE LEPROSY

### Experiments of a German Specialist Arouse the Medical World.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Experiments in the treatment of leprosy are being conducted at the Medical Missionary society's hospital at Canton by Dr. Adolph Reizlag, a noted specialist of Vienna, United States Consul McWade, at Canton, has forwarded a preliminary report to the Secretary of State which was furnished him by Dr. Swan of the hospital staff. The report says:

"After carefully considering the matter and obtaining the approval of our board of hospital managers to lend Dr. Reizlag what aid we could we have admitted three marked cases of leprosy into an isolated room and have given the doctor what aid we could in providing suitable conditions for the treatment of these cases. Every precaution has been taken against infection from these cases which in twenty-four hours' time have begun to show signs of improvement.

"From Dr. Reizlag's intelligent methods of treatment and the enthusiasm he shows in the management of these cases, I am led to believe that gratifying results will be obtained. I may add that one or two physicians will be associated with myself in the observations made in connection with these cases also that there are no secret or proprietary remedies used, or any methods of treatment followed that would be in the least detrimental to the welfare of the patient. Pictures have been taken of the three cases now under treatment and it is said that a full report will be made of these and other cases that are likely to come under treatment to a general medical congress which meets a few months hence, in Vienna. Later on I shall be pleased to report to you more fully what has actually been accomplished. The self denying efforts of Dr. Reizlag freely made on behalf of a class of people subject to a living death are, I think, worthy of admiration and support and we shall be pleased to further his efforts in any way that we can."

## MORE ABOUT MARCUS ISLAND

Out of darkness cometh light. It now appears that the mysterious island yeeted Marcus, Marquis, or Marquesas, which the other day so suddenly loomed on the international horizon, swept across the orbit of the Manila Times and swam into the public's ken, is after all, plain Marcus Island, without any French or Japanese trimmings. It also appears that for once the omniscient geography played us false, and strange to say, the cable played us true, and that Marcus, instead of being under the wing of Honolulu, is situated down even on our front stoop, being situated about eight miles north of Laysan. By these facts, much that before was dark is illumined, and we can now see how our Captain Roshill has been

## WM. C. GREGG AND COLONEL M'CANDLESS ON PORTO RICO

### An Interesting Description of One of Uncle Sam's New Possessions—Both an Educational and Property Test for Voters.

William C. Gregg, of the Gregg-Seager company, has just returned from a trip through Porto Rico with Colonel McCandless of Honolulu.

Mr. Gregg's notebook is full of interesting data and his camera caught interesting views for him. He met in the island Governor Hunt, formerly of Montana, and General Elliot of the interior department. From these men, other officials and natives he gained a comprehensive idea of Porto Rico reconstruction. Mr. Gregg had the privilege of being with Governor Hunt when the first Spanish officials to visit the island since the war were presented and began arrangements for a Spanish consular service. The effects of the great hurricane immediately following the American occupation are still noticeable. An unusual haze was in the atmosphere and red spots at sunset touched the zenith as a result of the eruption of Mont Pelee, 200 miles away.

It was to Mr. Gregg an interesting bit of information that Porto Rican cities, with the exception of fortified San Juan, were built several miles inland to guard against attacks by pirates.

Mr. Gregg has traveled in Cuba and Hawaii as well as Porto Rico and is familiar with present conditions in all of Uncle Sam's possessions. He says:

### A CONTENTED PEOPLE.

The thing that stands out most conspicuously in Porto Rico is the contentment of the people and their uniform acquiescence in the government of the Americans. It is a long road, from negro and Spanish tropical indolence and habits to the American standard of enterprise and integrity. The Porto Ricans are merely taking their first steps. One of these is to send their young men to college in the United States. Between 300 and 400 are now being educated here. They are selected on account of intellectual promise. Two hundred are partially supported by the island government, assisted through scholarships in the American colleges and by American philanthropists.

A second step was to accommodate themselves to American money. This caused riots at first, as the change could not be made without an advance in prices of both labor and merchandise.

A third step was the building of roads. Spain, in the four hundred years, built about 150 miles of road. The United States has built in three years 140 miles, expending for this purpose about \$2,000,000. The necessity of roads will be understood when it is realized that the mountain districts and all the interior are very thickly populated.

### SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED.

The fourth step was the establishment of schools. Spain couldn't build a school building in four hundred years, but we have built thirty-eight in three years and have twenty more under construction. Before the war, Spain had 22,000 pupils in 538 schools, for whose tuition the parents had to pay. After three years the United States has 50,000 pupils in 939 schools without expense to the parents.

The fifth step for the Porto Ricans is the spending of all their money at home. No more tribute is sent abroad.

granted title of possession by the United States government, and how the U. S. transport Sheridan may have called there on her way to Nagasaki. But all this, and much more, is duly set forth in the following gracious and authentic narrative, by one who may, for us, with proper courtesy be called the Columbus of Marcus Island:

Manila, July 21st, 1902.

The Editor, Manila Times: Dear Sir:—I was rather amused while reading the leading editorial in your issue of today regarding "Marcus Island." Your deductions are far astray when you give the location as the Marquesas group.

I have visited the Marquesas group, and have also attempted a landing on Marcus Island, which is located about 800 miles west by south of Japan and is uninhabited. There is only one point on the island where a landing can be made, and even there it can seldom be accomplished.

The only value that attaches to it is the deposit of guano it contains, which is apparently limitless.

Captain Roshill, of the bark "Koko Head," discovered the island in 1879, and attempted to land and take possession, but failed after three days' trial, on account of the roughness of the weather. He later retired from the sea and secured the position of harbor-master of Honolulu, where he succeeded in interesting Mr. Peacock, a prominent liquor merchant, and others, in his tale of the value of the island, and they fitted him out with a small schooner in which he sailed to the island and planted the American flag, and then returned to the United States, and filed an application for a concession to the phosphate (guano) privileges, and finally secured the passage of a bill through Congress granting his prayer.

This was some eight or nine months ago, and he was fitting out to go to the island with the intention of erecting machinery for loading the guano into ships when I left Honolulu some three months ago.

The guano is worth \$40.00 per ton in Honolulu for use on the sugar plantations, and the quantity the island contains would make multi-millionaires of Captain Roshill and his backers. It is probably this knowledge which has caused Japan to attempt to take possession of the island, which was unclaimed and unknown until Captain Roshill planted the American flag on it.

Respectfully,

W. M. GITT.

Before the American occupation, \$500,000 was sent annually to the King of Spain; \$300,000 was sent to the Pope at Rome, and from \$300,000 to \$500,000 was spent for the support of 7,000 Spanish soldiers. This was under trade conditions that were less favorable than they have today. For the Spanish market before the Spanish war was a good deal of a myth, both as to Porto Rico and Cuba. Spanish consumption always was small and the leading products of Porto Rico and Cuba before the Spanish war were sold in the world's open market.

Statements with reference to moral conditions are conflicting. Through the laxity of government and the excessive fees of the church the marriage ceremony was among the lower classes largely dispensed with. This did not necessarily mean licentiousness. Happily these matters have been corrected. A law is just going into effect compelling every man and woman who live together to procure a marriage certificate. If it is not enforced too vigorously on the start the good results will very soon show themselves.

### NOT A TERRITORY.

Porto Rico is not a territory. The people are foolishly sensitive on this point, as they say they are not American citizens and they want to be. From what I know of the conditions in Hawaii I think Porto Rico very fortunate in being under the wise provision of the Foraker bill. They have an educational and small property qualification for voters. They elect the lower house of the legislature. The upper house consists of twelve men called the executive council. Seven of these are appointed by the president direct and five are appointed by the governor of Porto Rico, such appointments being confirmed in Washington. With clean cut and capable men such as Governor Hunt at the head of this executive council, and such men as General Elliot at the head of the interior department, which constructs all the roads, and with such a fine lot of Americans as I met in official positions, I am not surprised at the good results obtained.

The island is about as large as five counties the size of Hennepin and contains about 1,000,000 persons. They are being taught in the public schools the English language along with Spanish. It is easy to find almost anywhere someone who can speak at least a little of our language. I think it is safe to say that in ten years everyone under twenty-five years of age will speak English.

The public library established in San Juan has been splendidly patronized, the common people have been allowed a freedom in the plazas or parks unknown before. Real estate has doubled in value. Unfortunately this does not affect the poorer class favorably.

I am compelled to admit that the effect of the American occupation of Porto Rico has been a godsend to the people and more or less of an inspiration to the people of the United States. I can see no cloud in the future. I do not expect great things from a tropical people. For their own good they should not be allowed to become a territory; for our good they should not be allowed statehood.

## FILIPINO EXILES IN GUAM

MANILA, July 22.—A cablegram was received from the War Department at Washington, dated the 18th, to the effect that the next transport leaving San Francisco for Manila would be under orders to proceed by way of Guam and return the exiles who have been confined upon that island for the past eighteen months. The pardoned offenders coming under the general amnesty will be returned to these islands, but will be first required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government the same as all other prisoners who have been released and given liberty under the proclamation, who were held in the various prisons here.

### Crown Prince Defies Kaiser

NEW YORK, August 11.—A cable to the Sun from Paris says: The Matin, which printed a story yesterday to the effect that the German Crown Prince had had a violent interview with his father, in which he expressed a desire to renounce his rank and give up his claim to the throne to marry for love, says today that Miss Gladys Deacon, daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon is the object of the young Prince's affection. The paper adds that Miss Deacon told Prince Frederick William that she would never consent to a morganatic alliance, and if he desired to marry her a full religious and legal ceremony would be necessary.

Three days after Miss Deacon's avowal, the Crown Prince gave her a ring which he had sworn to give to no one except his wife, it being a present he had received from his grandmother, the late Empress Frederick.

### Czar May Abdicate.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A cable to the Journal from Moscow says: A report is current in the highest official circles that the Czar has seriously expressed to his intimate counselors his desire to abdicate in favor of his brother, Grand Duke Michael. His majesty is said to have become utterly disheartened at the internal condition of his country. He has neither the will power nor the physical strength to contend with the situation and with the opposing retrogressive entourage by which he is surrounded.

## ON KAALA'S HIGH PEAK

### Teachers Ascend to a Lofty Mountain Swamp.

The steep slopes of Mt. Kaala in the Waianae range were scaled Saturday by a party of men and women and a new trail to the summit, which is 3,050 feet above the level of the ocean, was opened up. For perhaps the second time women have made the laborious ascent. The party was guided by Mr. Tracy who had some days before blazed a trail through the heavy undergrowth making it possible for the women to ascend. In the party were Prof. Wood, principal of the Normal School, Miss Pierce, Miss Nina Adams, Miss Winne and Mr. Dowdle of Maui.

The party started from the Wahiawa settlement early on Saturday morning, made the ascent and returned the same day arriving at the settlement about 7 o'clock. The expedition made a fast trip.

When the summit was reached a flat area was found, a table-land which is nothing more or less than a swamp, filled with the dank undergrowth peculiar to tropical and marshy countries. So dense was this growth that the party was unable to see the surrounding country without getting on higher points. At such times the whole expanse of Oahu was displayed and the ocean was to be seen on both sides of the island. Those who were botanists and interested in nature study found most interesting things, the flora being peculiar to that special section.

Prof. Wood was interested in the lele vine, a clinging species which produces fruit and a flower of wonderful beauty. He brought several specimens back to Honolulu. Some time ago he received a request from a French botanist in Florida for roots, flowers and the fruit of the vine, and specimens will shortly be sent on.

### A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Brookwater, O., U. S. A., "an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days' time the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## So Different

Lots of Claims Like This, But so Different—Local Proof is What Honolulu People Want.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe, harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in Florida. Public expressions from California. Oftentimes good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home indorsement counts. It disarms the skeptic; is beyond dispute.

This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Here is a case of it:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitated my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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OF HARTFORD.

The Islands at Issue.

COPENHAGEN, August 11.—The Landsting elections in the Faroe islands resulted in a complete ministerial victory. The campaign turned on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, and the government captured all opposition wards. Other wards will hold elections next month. A good ministerial majority is confidently expected. The treaty will be taken up soon after the opening of the Rigsdag in October.